

LOS ANGELES COUNTY



COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Los Angeles

County

Department of

Public Works

Environmental

Programs Division

June 1997

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ES-1 PROJECT BACKGROUND

The California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939), as amended, Section 40000 et seq. of the Public Resources Code requires each county to prepare a countywide siting element which identifies how the county and the cities within the county will address the need for 15 years of disposal/transformation capacity to safely handle solid waste generated in the county which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted. AB 939 recognizes that landfills and transformation facilities are necessary components of any integrated solid waste management system.

As mandated by AB 939, the County of Los Angeles Countywide Siting Element (CSE) establishes goals, policies, and guidelines for proper planning and siting of solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities on a Countywide basis. It offers strategies and establishes siting criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites proposed for development of needed solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities.

The CSE provides a description of the areas and strategies that may be used to address the State mandates for adequate transformation or disposal capacity during the 15-year planning period. The CSE serves as a policy manual rather than a specific development program. Definitive information can only be accomplished for specific sites and projects. As they develop, specific sites and projects must each fully comply with all requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), as well as compliance with all Federal, State and local rules and regulations including consistency with the local jurisdiction General Plan.

This summary is intended to provide only a brief background and overview of the CSE. The complete report should be consulted for a detailed analysis.

ES-2 COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL

State law (Section 41721 of the California Public Resources Code) requires the CSE be "approved by the County and by a majority of the Cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the County." In addition to the local jurisdictions's approvals, the CSE must be reviewed and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). Table ES-1 provides a summary of the CSE approval process as mandated by State law.

Table ES-1
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

1.	<p>Preparation of the Draft CSE</p> <p>The County shall prepare and submit the draft CSE and the necessary environmental document to the Cities, Task Force, appropriate governmental agencies, and public for a 45-day review period and must conduct public information meetings to insure public input.</p>
2.	<p>Preparation of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>Based on the comments received on the draft CSE, the County shall prepare the final draft CSE and shall submit the document to the Cities for approval.</p>
3.	<p>Local Adoption of the Final Draft CSE</p> <p>a) Each City in the County, and the County Board of Supervisors, shall conduct a public hearing for the purpose of adopting the final draft CSE. After considering all comments of members of the governing body and the public, each jurisdiction shall, by resolution, either approve or disapprove the final draft CSE within 90 days of receipt of the final draft CSE from the County. Lack of action by a City within this 90-day period would constitute tacit approval by that City.</p> <p>b) If a jurisdiction disapproves final draft CSE, the jurisdiction shall give written notice to the Task Force, the County Board of Supervisors, and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) of the deficient areas in the final draft CSE within 30 days of disapproval.</p> <p>c) If the final draft CSE is not approved by a majority of the cities within the County which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area, the County shall revise the deficient areas of the final draft CSE and recirculate it as required by Title 14, CCR, Sections 18779 through 18785.</p>
4.	<p>Submittal to the CIWMB</p> <p>Submittal of the final draft CSE. Upon approval of the final draft CSE, which has also been approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the County's incorporated population, the County shall, within 30 days of such approval, submit the following to the CIWMB:</p> <p>a) three copies of the locally approved final draft CSE;</p> <p>b) a copy of each jurisdiction's resolution approving or disapproving the final draft CSE;</p> <p>c) a copy of the public notice for each jurisdiction's public hearing on the final draft CSE;</p> <p>d) a copy of the Notice of Determination for the project's California Environmental Quality Act document which has been filed with the State Clearinghouse in the Office of Planning and Research; and</p> <p>e) a tabulation showing that the final draft CSE were approved by a majority of the cities representing a majority of the population in the incorporated portion of the County.</p>

Table ES-1 (continued)
COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT APPROVAL PROCESS

5.	CIWMB Approval of the Final Draft CSE	<p>a) The CIWMB shall, within a timeframe of 90-120 days, review the final draft CSE, and at a public hearing determine whether it meets the requirements of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989, as amended. After considering public testimony and input from the Task Force, the CIWMB shall either adopt a resolution approving the CIWMP, or issue a Notice of Deficiency to the County. Within 30 days of approval/disapproval, the CIWMB shall send a copy of the resolution of approval or a Notice of Deficiency to the County.</p> <p>b) If issued a Notice of Deficiency by the CIWMB, the County, pursuant to the requirements of the PRC, Section 41811 and 41812, and with Sections 18780 through 18784 of Title 14 of the CCR, shall revise the final draft CSE addressing deficiencies identified by the CIWMB, resubmit the document to the cities for local adoption, and resubmit the document to the CIWMB within 120 days.</p>
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ES-3 PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

In accordance with State law, the purpose of the CSE for the County of Los Angeles is to address the management of that portion of solid waste that remains after the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities have completed their recycling, composting, and other waste diversion activities for each year of the 15-year planning period.

The objectives of the CSE are the goals and policies delineated in Chapter 2 of the CSE. The goals are as follows:

1. To protect the health, welfare, and safety of all citizens by addressing the disposal need of the 88 Cities and the County unincorporated communities in Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period through development of environmentally safe and technically feasible disposal facilities for solid waste which cannot be reduced, recycled, or composted.

This goal incorporates policies to:

- Enhance in-County disposal capacity,
 - Facilitate utilization of out-of-County/remote disposal sites, and
2. To foster the development of transformation and other innovative solid waste disposal technologies as alternatives to land disposal.
 3. To protect the economic well-being of Los Angeles County by ensuring that the cities and the County unincorporated communities are served by an efficient and economical public/private solid waste disposal system.
 4. To provide siting criteria that considers and provides for the environmentally safe and technically feasible development of solid waste disposal facilities.
 5. To reduce the volume (tonnage) of solid waste requiring land disposal or transformation by continuing to implement and expand source reduction, recycling, composting, and public education programs.
 6. To conserve Class III landfill capacity through diversion of inert waste, disposal of inert waste at unclassified landfills, increased waste disposal compaction rate, and the use of green waste and other appropriate materials for landfill daily cover.
 7. To promote and encourage waste diversion activities at disposal facilities.
 8. To promote adequate markets for recycled materials and compost products.

ES-4 DESCRIPTION THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT

The CSE is prepared by the staff of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force (Task Force). The CSE is prepared pursuant to the statutory requirements for the content and format of the Countywide Siting Element found in the California Public Resources Code, Sections 41700-41721.5. These requirements are further clarified in regulations adopted by the CIWMB, and approved by the Office of Administrative Law, for the preparation of a Siting Element (California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 7, Article 6.5, Sections 18755 through 18756.7).

The CSE addresses the above issues with the intent of providing a means for proper planning and siting of solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities on a Countywide basis. It offers strategies and establishes Siting Criteria to be used as an aid to evaluate sites proposed for development of needed solid waste transformation and land disposal facilities to effectively serve the public need.

A brief description of the contents of each chapter is provided below in Section ES-5.

1995 Disposal Quantities

In 1995, the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County disposed of approximately 12.0 million tons of solid waste at existing permitted land disposal and transformation facilities located in and out of the County. Of this amount, approximately 10.9 million tons were disposed at in-County Class III landfills, 510,000 tons at transformation (waste-to-energy) facilities, 52,000 tons exported to out-of-County Class III landfills, and 530,000 tons at permitted unclassified landfills (inert waste only). The above 1995 solid waste disposal quantities exclude approximately 775,000 tons of waste imported from Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, Ventura, and other counties.

The above disposal quantities for solid waste generated in Los Angeles County translate into an average disposal rate of approximately 38,550 tons per day (six-day week) Countywide; 35,050 tons per day at Class III landfills; 1,630 tons per day at waste-to-energy facilities; 170 tons per day exported to out-of-County Class III landfills; and 1,670 tons per day at permitted unclassified landfills.

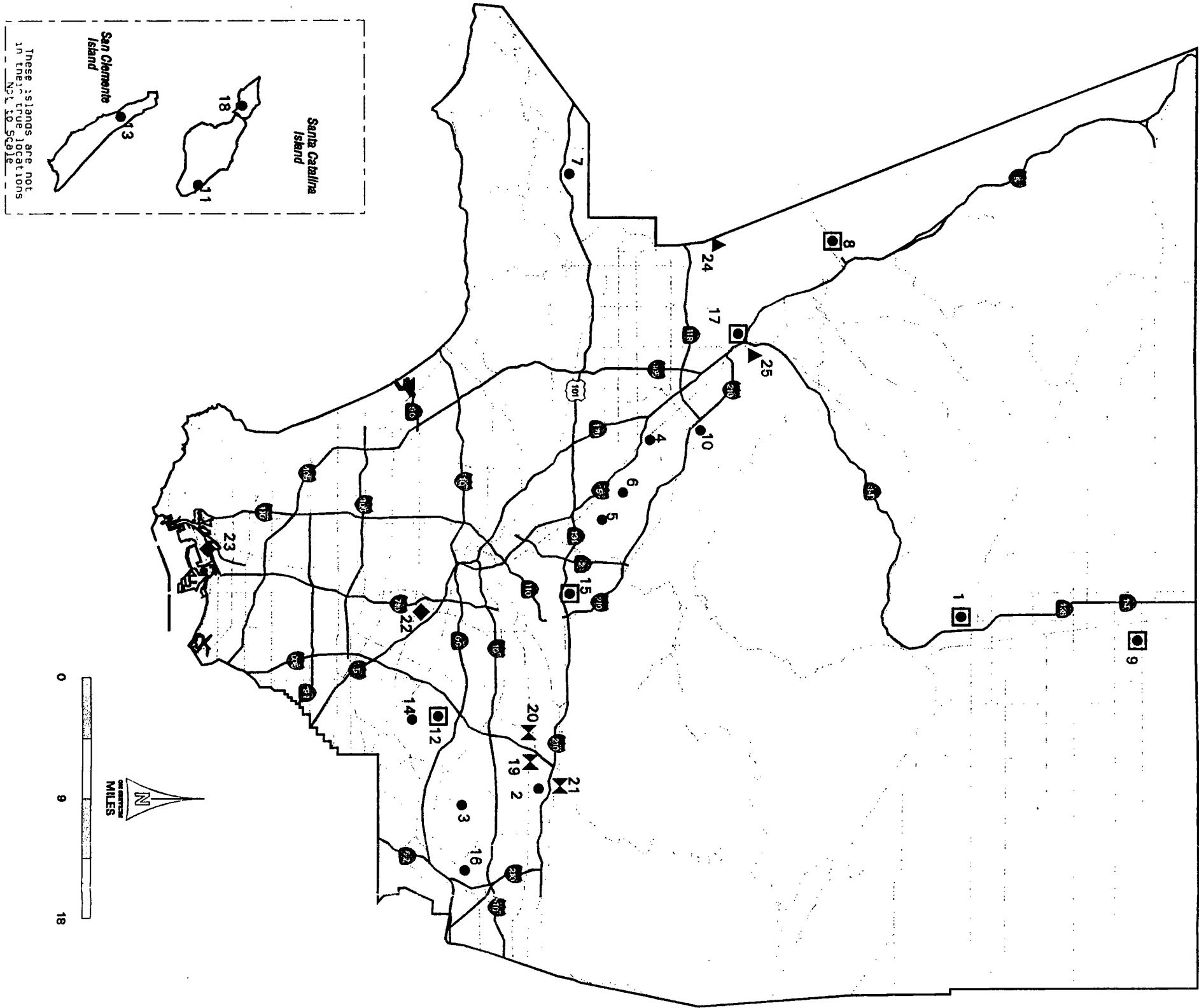
The 1995 total disposal quantity of 12.0 million tons represents a significant reduction over the 1990 disposal amount of approximately 16.1 million tons. While the recession experienced in the region between 1990 and 1995 contributed, in substantial measure, to this drop in disposal quantities, much of this reduction has occurred as a result of aggressive waste diversion programs being implemented by jurisdictions throughout Los Angeles County.

In 1995 there were 17 permitted Class III landfills operating in Los Angeles County (11 major landfills and six minor landfills including Two Harbors Landfill which closed in October 1995 due to the inability to comply with Subtitle D requirements of the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, as amended), two permitted unclassified landfills (in addition to Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill which contains areas designated for inert waste disposal only), and two transformation facilities. Figure ES-1 shows the location of each solid waste landfill and transformation facility existing in Los Angeles County in 1995 with updated information to February 1997. It should be noted that the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill ceased disposal of non-inert solid waste on October 3, 1996; the BKK Landfill closed on September 15, 1996; the Lopez Canyon Landfill closed on July 1, 1996; the Two Harbors Landfill closed on September 30, 1995; the Sunshine Canyon Landfill began operation on August 5, 1996; and the Nu-Way Live Oak Landfill (an unclassified landfill) became permitted on June 3, 1996.

Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity

As of December 31, 1995, the remaining permitted Class III landfill capacity in Los Angeles County is estimated at 102.3 million tons (187.9 million cubic yards; includes permitted capacity at Sunshine Canyon which was fully permitted but not yet operational). Based on the 1995 average disposal rate of 35,050 tons per day (six-day week), excluding waste being imported to the County, this capacity will be mathematically exhausted in less than ten years. However, in order to make a realistic assessment of the adequacy of the remaining Class III disposal capacity, many factors must be taken into consideration which severely hinder the accessibility of the remaining disposal capacity or that affect solid waste generation. These factors include: expiration of the Land Use Permit; Waste Discharge Requirements Permit; Solid Waste Facilities Permit; air quality permits; restrictions on the acceptance of waste generated outside jurisdictional and/or watershed boundaries; permit restrictions on the amount of waste that can be accepted daily and/or weekly; geographic barriers; and/or limitations on the amount of waste that can be handled by a facility on a daily basis due to lack of manpower and equipment. When these factors are considered, the analysis indicates that a permitted daily disposal capacity shortfall may occur as early as the year 2000.

As of December 31, 1995, the total remaining permitted inert waste capacity in the County is estimated at approximately 53.1 million tons (35.4 million cubic yards). Based on the 1995 average disposal rate of 1,770 tons inert waste per day (six-day week), this capacity will be exhausted in 96 years. This demonstrates that there is currently adequate disposal capacity at unclassified landfills and no inert landfill crisis currently exists. As such, permitted unclassified landfills are not considered in the disposal capacity analysis prepared for the CSE due to the current adequate disposal capacity for inert waste within the County, and the increasing trend towards recycling construction and demolition waste.



Class III Landfills

- 1 Antelope Valley Landfill
- 2 Azusa Land Reclamation (limited to inert waste as of 10/3/96)
- 3 BKK (closed 9/15/96)
- 4 Bradley
- 5 Brand Park
- 6 Burbank
- 7 Calabasas
- 8 Chiquita Canyon
- 9 Lancaster
- 10 Lopez Canyon (closed 7/1/96)
- 11 Pebble Beach
- 12 Puente Hills
- 13 San Clemente
- 14 Savage Canyon
- 15 Scholl Canyon
- 16 Spadra
- 17 Sunshine Canyon (opened 8/5/96)
- 18 Two Harbors (closed 9/30/95)
- 24 Blind Canyon
- 25 Elsmere Canyon

Unclassified (Inert) Landfills *

- 19 Nu-Way Landfill (permitted on 6/3/96)
- 20 Peck Road Gravel Pit
- 21 Reliance Pit #2

Transformation Facilities

- 22 Commerce Refuse-To-Energy Facility (CREF)
- 23 Southeast Resource Recovery Facility (SERRF)

LEGEND

- Existing Class III Landfill
- Potential Expansion of Existing Class III Landfill
- Potential New Class III Landfill
- Existing Transformation Facilities
- Existing Unclassified (Inert) Landfills

* Note: As of 10/3/96, Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill has been operating as an unclassified landfill only.



**Location of Existing Disposal Sites,
Potential Expansions, and Potential New Sites
in Los Angeles County**

Figure ES-1

There are currently two waste-to-energy facilities with a combined permitted daily capacity of 1,977 tons (six-day week). It is expected that these two facilities will operate at their current permitted daily capacity during the planning period. Waste-to-energy technology has been identified as an effective alternative to divert the greatest amount of solid waste from landfills and remains a valid solid waste disposal alternative for future consideration in Los Angeles County. It is commercially, technically, and environmentally feasible as demonstrated by the successful operation of these two facilities and by meeting stringent air quality standards. Currently, development of new transformation facilities in Los Angeles County may not be feasible due to the high capital development costs, uncertainty caused by deregulation of the utility industry, the current low prices for power, and negative public perception regarding this technology.

Table ES-2 lists permitted landfills and transformation facilities existing in 1995 and the quantities of solid waste disposed in 1995 originating in Los Angeles County. Table ES-2 also lists the remaining permitted capacity for these facilities as of December 31, 1995.

Waste Generation and Disposal Projections

The waste generation projections in the CSE were obtained by using the CIWMB's Adjustment Methodology. The Adjustment Methodology is considered to provide the most accurate representation of the effects of economic and population growth on solid waste generation. The Adjustment Methodology provides jurisdictions with a valuable tool for more accurately measuring their progress in reducing solid waste disposal, as well as for estimating future disposal quantities.

In applying the Adjustment Methodology, and in accordance with the requirements of State law, the 1995 waste quantities were selected as the base year data. Also, the methodology requires the use of historical/projection data on population, employment, taxable sales and, if applicable, the Consumer Price Index. State projections were used for population and taxable sales, and Southern California Association of Governments' projections for employment were used since no employment projections are available from the State or other sources through the year 2010. The resulting projections of waste generation and disposal, expressed as daily rates (six-day week), are shown in the second and fourth columns of Tables ES-3 through ES-7. The analyses assume achievement of AB 939's waste diversion mandates of 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000 and thereafter.

Adequacy of Existing Remaining Disposal Capacity

Tables ES-3 through ES-7 consider a number of scenarios to identify disposal needs during the 15-year planning period. Each scenario provides an analysis of disposal capacity needed by the 88 cities in Los Angeles County and the County unincorporated communities for each year of the 15-year planning period, and identifies excess or shortfall of in-County disposal capacity for each planning year. The analysis also assumes that all jurisdictions in

Los Angeles County will achieve 50 percent waste reduction by the year 2000 as well as maintain that level of waste reduction through the end of the planning period.

- Table ES-3, Scenario A. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the planning period.
- Table ES-4, Scenario B. This scenario is similar to Scenario A, except that it considers the potential disposal capacity savings that may be realized at in-County landfills through the use of alternative daily cover materials.
- Table ES-5, Scenario C. This scenario considers existing in-County permitted disposal facilities and utilization of up to 6,000 tons per day of out-of-Los Angeles County landfills. The analysis also assumes that no new transformation facilities, no new landfills, and no expansions of existing landfills will become operational within Los Angeles County during the 15-year planning period.
- Table ES-6, Scenario D. This scenario assumes that all Los Angeles County solid waste that must be disposed of will be managed at existing in-County permitted disposal facilities during the 15-year planning period. Additionally, the scenario assumes that all proposed expansions of existing in-County landfills, as identified in Chapter 7, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed. This scenario also assumes that no new landfills will become operational during the 15-year planning period.
- Table ES-7, Scenario E. This scenario is similar to Scenario D, except that it assumes that all proposed new in-County landfills, as identified in Chapter 7, in addition to the expansions of existing landfills, will be successfully permitted and developed to their full capacity, as proposed.

The above analyses assume full implementation of AB 939 waste diversion programs and, as indicated above, the achievement of the 25 and 50 percent waste diversion mandates by 1995 and the year 2000, respectively. The analyses consider full use of the permitted disposal capacity available at the Sunshine Canyon Landfill for the second half of 1996 and thereafter. Based on these analyses, shortfalls in daily permitted disposal capacity may be experienced as early as the year 2000. In each case, the shortfall would increase to nearly 14,000 tons per day (six-day week) or more upon expiration of the Puente Hills Landfill Conditional Use Permit in November 2003.

Table ES-2
REMAINING PERMITTED COMBINED DISPOSAL CAPACITY OF EXISTING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1995

Facility	Solid Waste Facility Permit Number	Location City or Uninc. Area	Operation days/week	12/31/95		1995 Average Daily Disposal 6 days/week (Tons)		Quantity of MSW Disposed In 1995 (Million Tons)		Estimated remaining permitted capacity (effective December 31, 1995)		Comments		
				SWFP Daily Capacity	LUP Daily Capacity	In-County Source	Out-of-County Source	In-County Source	Out-of-County Source	Million Tons	Million Cubic Yards (a)			
													Tons	Tons
CLASS III LANDFILLS														
Antelope Valley	18-AA-0008	Palmdale	7	1,400 (b)	—	553	—	553	0.17	—	0.17	2.13	3.55	The proposed expansion in the unincorporated area is not fully permitted as of 1/1/97.
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,000 (c)	—	1,430	157	1,587	0.45	0.05	0.50	3.00	4.29	By Court order the landfill ceased disposal of MSW on 10/2/96. Facility currently accepts inert waste only. See footnote (c).
BKK	19-AF-0001	West Covina	6	12,000 (e)	—	8,581	1,206	8,786	2.68	0.38	3.05	2.65	4.42	Facility closed on 8/15/96 per a settlement dated 1/17/96 between BKK Corporation and the City of West Covina.
Bradley	19-AR-0008	Los Angeles	6	7,000	—	4,055	9	4,064	1.27	0.003	1.27	7.64	10.91	LUP expires 4/13/2007.
Brand Park	19-AA-0006	Glendale	5	102	—	28	—	28	0.009	—	0.009	0.59	0.99	Limited to City of Glendale Department of Public Works use only.
Burbank	19-AA-0040	Burbank	5	240	—	132	—	132	0.041	—	0.041	6.36	10.60	Limited to the City's use only and provided waste is collected by the City's crews.
Calabasas	19-AA-0056	Uninc.	6	3,500	—	1,833	326	2,159	0.57	0.10	0.67	15.06	30.12	Limited to the Calabasas Wasteland only.
Chiquita Canyon	19-AA-0052	Uninc.	7	5,000	—	1,236	153	1,389	0.39	0.048	0.43	1.88	2.78	LUP expires 11/24/97.
Lancaster	19-AA-0050	Lancaster	6	1,000	—	328	264	593	0.10	0.083	0.18	0.47	0.69	Approximate closure date 4/98.
Lopez Canyon	19-AA-0820	Los Angeles	5	4,000	4,000	2,968	—	2,968	0.93	—	0.93	0.52	0.83	Facility closed 7/1/96 when LUP expired. Landfill operation was limited to City of Los Angeles use only and subject to the collection of waste by the City Bureau of Sanitation.
Pebble Beach	18-AA-0061	Uninc.	6	33	—	8	—	8	0.003	—	0.003	0.042	0.07	The facility annual average capacity is 49 ipd.
Puente Hills	19-AA-0053	Uninc.	6	13,200	13,200	10,150	7	10,157	3.17	0.002	3.17	29.33	62.40	LUP limits waste disposal to 72,000 tons per week. Does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
San Clemente	19-AA-0063	Uninc.	2	1.5	—	2	—	2	0.0006	—	0.0006	0.046	0.38	Landfill owned and operated by the U.S. Navy.
School Canyon	19-AA-0012	Glendale	6	3,400	—	1,447	0.39	1,448	0.45	0.0001	0.45	10.91	22.73	Limited to the School Canyon Wasteland only.
Spadra	19-AA-0015	Uninc./ Pomona	6	3,700	—	2,064	158	2,222	0.64	0.049	0.69	2.12	5.00	LUP limits the waste disposal rate to 15,000 tons per week. The facility does not accept waste from the City of Los Angeles and Orange County.
Sunshine Canyon	19-AA-0853	Uninc.	6	6,600	6,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	16.90	23.72	Facility began accepting waste for disposal on 8/5/96.
Two Harbors	19-AA-0062	Uninc.	5	—	—	0.35	—	0.35	0.0001	—	0.0001	—	—	Facility closed 9/30/95.
Whittier (Savage Canyon)	18-AH-0001	Whittier	6	350	—	232	—	232	0.0724	—	0.072	2.66	4.44	Limited to the City of Whittier use only.
TOTAL				67,627	—	35,048	2,281	37,328	10.93	0.71	11.65	102.31	187.92	
UNCLASSIFIED LANDFILLS (INERT SOLID WASTE ONLY)														
Azusa Land Reclamation	19-AA-0013	Azusa	6	6,500 (d)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26.50	17.67	Unclassified portion of the Landfill only.
Nu-way Live Oak Landfill	19-AA-0849	Inverdale	6	6,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This facility became permitted on 6/5/96.
Peck Road Gravel Pit	18-AR-0836	Monrovia	6	1,210	—	358	2	360	0.11	0.0007	0.11	10.07	6.71	
Reliance Pit #2	19-AR-0854	Inverdale	5	6,000	—	1,342	68	1,410	0.42	0.021	0.44	16.56	11.04	
TOTAL				18,710	—	1,699	70	1,770	0.53	0.02	0.55	53.13	35.42	
TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES														
Commerce Refuse To-Energy Facility	19-AA-0506	Commerce	7	1,000	—	261	68	329	0.08	0.02	0.10	467 (f)	—	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
Southeast Resource Recovery Facility	18-AK-0083	Long Beach	7	2,240	—	1,374	133	1,506	0.43	0.04	0.47	1,510 (g)	—	Assumed to remain operational during the 15 - year planning period.
TOTAL				3,240	—	1,635	200	1,835	0.51	0.063	0.57	1,977 (h)	—	

NOTES:

1. Disposal quantities are based on actual tonnages reported by owners/operators of permitted solid waste disposal facilities to the DPW as a part of 1995 DORD. The 1995 disposal tonnages listed above are based on tonnages figures for the period of January 1 through December 31, 1995.
2. Estimated Remaining Permitted Capacity based on landfill owner/operator responses to a written survey conducted by the DPW in January 1995 as well as a review of site specific permit criteria established by local land use agencies, LEAs, CRWQCBs, and the SCAQMD.

FOOTNOTES:

- (a) Conversion factor based on in-place solid waste density if provided by landfill operators, otherwise a conversion factor of 1,200 lb/cy was used.
- (b) Antelope Valley Landfill's daily capacity of 1,400 tons is based on the SWFP issued on 12/26/95.
- (c) By Court order, on 10/2/96, the CRWQCB-Los Angeles region ordered the Azusa Land Reclamation Landfill to immediately cease accepting MSW. The facility ceased accepting MSW on 10/3/96 but continues to accept inert waste.
- (d) Permitted daily capacity of 6,500 tpd consists of 6,000 tpd of refuse and 500 tpd of inert waste. Facility currently accepts inert waste only. (see footnote (c)).
- (e) Daily capacity established in 6/90 Notice and Order, as amended by the City of West Covina.
- (f) Based on SWFP limit of 2,800 tons per week, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
- (g) Based on SWFP limit of 471,000 tons per year, expressed as a daily average, six days/week.
- (h) Expressed as a daily average, six days/week

Abbreviations:

- CRWQCB California Regional Water Quality Control Board
- DORD Disposal Quantity Reporting Data
- DPW Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
- LEA Local Enforcement Agency
- LUP Land Use Permit
- MSW Municipal Solid Waste
- SCAQMD South Coast Air Quality Management District
- SWFP Solid Waste Facility Permit
- tpd-6 Tons per day, 6 days/week

Identification of Existing and Potential Solid Waste Transformation and Disposal Facilities

Based on previous studies, the CSE has identified areas/sites within the Cities and the County unincorporated areas where the document's Siting Criteria may be applicable for development of new Class III landfill facilities or expansion of the existing facilities.

The CSE will require that prior to development of any of these facilities or any other land disposal/transformation facility, the facility proponent must show the project to be consistent with the CSE, as well as undergo a vigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at the Federal, State, and local levels, including addressing all environmental concerns as mandated by CEQA. The determination of consistency with the CSE and its Siting Criteria for a particular project is obtained from the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Committee/Integrated Waste Management Task Force through the Finding of Conformance process.

Table ES-8 provides a summary of potential new landfills and potential expansions of existing facilities as of February 1997. Figure ES-1 shows the location of existing disposal sites, potential expansions, and potential new landfill sites in Los Angeles County.

Consistency with City and County General Plans

AB 939, as amended, requires the CSE to identify areas for the location of potential new solid waste disposal facilities and potential expansion of existing solid waste disposal facilities if it is determined that existing solid waste disposal capacity within the County will be exhausted within the 15-year planning period. The sites identified in the CSE may or may not be consistent with the General Plans of their respective local jurisdiction.

The authority to determine the consistency with the General Plan lies with the government of the local jurisdiction in which the project is located. As such, the siting and protection of the areas identified for future use as solid waste disposal facilities are subject to the land use regulations (i.e., General Plan, Zoning, and land use permits) of the local jurisdictions on which the CSE must rely to be implemented. Therefore, in the CSE, areas identified are considered "**reserved**" if:

- a) the local jurisdiction has made a specific determination that the proposed land use for the solid waste disposal site is consistent with its General Plan, or
- b) the use of the area as a solid waste disposal site is listed among the potential uses for the area in the local jurisdiction's General Plan. Otherwise, the identified areas are considered "**tentatively reserved**" and not consistent with the local jurisdiction's General Plan.

The following sites are considered to be consistent with the County of Los Angeles General Plan and, therefore, for the purpose of the CSE, they are "reserved": Antelope Valley Landfill Expansion, Chiquita Canyon Landfill Expansion, Elsmere Canyon Landfill, Lancaster Landfill Expansion, Puente Hills Landfill Expansion, and Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (County unincorporated area).

The following sites are identified as "tentatively reserved" in the CSE: Blind Canyon, Scholl Canyon, and the Sunshine Canyon Landfill Expansion (City of Los Angeles portion). However, the areas not brought into consistency with the local jurisdictions' General Plan by the first five-year revision of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan, or subsequent revisions, are required to be removed from the CSE. The local government having jurisdiction over the area may also remove "tentatively reserved" areas from the CSE by requesting the County to do so at the time of the next revision of the CSE.

Finding of Conformance

The CSE addresses the procedure for obtaining a Finding of Conformance (FOC) with the Los Angeles County CSE from the Task Force. The Task Force was formed by the Cities and the County in July 1990 pursuant to the requirements of AB 939 (Section 40950 of the California Public Resources Code). The Task Force membership consists of seventeen voting members, each of whom is knowledgeable in one or more aspects of solid waste management or in such related fields as environmental quality, resource or energy conservation, and land use. The FOC process will provide a) a mechanism for the inclusion of new solid waste landfills or transformation facilities, or expansions of existing solid waste disposal facilities into the CSE, and b) a process by which consistency with the CSE and compliance with its siting criteria are determined.

Current State law (Section 50001 of the California Public Resources Code) requires that after a Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plan has been approved by the CIWMB, no person shall establish a new or expand an existing solid waste disposal facility in the County unless the proposed facility has been identified in an approved CSE, or amendment thereof. To accomplish this mandate in Los Angeles County, any FOC granted by the Task Force to a solid waste disposal facility will serve as an approved amendment to the CSE.

Based on the foregoing, the FOC process provides the Task Force with the capability to ensure that the Siting Criteria contained in the CSE are applied, and that a land disposal or the transformation facility is in conformance with the CSE and its siting criteria. Additionally, the FOC process will provide a forum in which the public, local jurisdictions, public organizations, businesses, and industry may voice their opinions regarding each individual project.

Out-of-County Disposal

The CSE identifies how Los Angeles County **can** address the Countywide solid waste disposal needs for the 15-year planning period through utilization of existing in-County solid waste disposal facilities, and development of new and/or expansion of existing facilities. However, to ensure that solid waste disposal, an essential public service, remains uninterrupted during the 15-year planning period and in the long term, the CSE identifies and describes out-of-County disposal facilities, including those with waste-by-rail capability, that may be available for disposal of waste generated in Los Angeles County. As a part of this analysis, a description of the needed in-County solid waste stations with waste-by-rail capability is also provided.

The CSE also describes the limitations of the out-of-County disposal option as a means ensure reliable and economical disposal capacity to the residents and businesses of Los Angeles County. Based on limitations identified, out-of-County solid waste disposal is viewed as a means of supplementing in-County disposal capacity in the event that anticipated in-County capacity is not attained and/or as a means to extend the life of in-County landfills.

Table ES-9 provides a summary of existing and proposed out-of-County disposal facilities which may be available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County.

Implementation

As required by State law, the CSE establishes timelines and identifies public and/or private entities which have control in implementation of the goals and policies listed.

ES-5 SUMMARY OF THE CSE

The following provides a brief overview of each chapter.

- **CHAPTER 1 - Introduction**

This chapter provides an overview of the State requirements and background information on the Los Angeles County solid waste management system. Also included is a summary of the activities that have been instituted by the County Board of Supervisors (Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Action Plan) since 1986 in addressing the solid waste needs of this County.

- **CHAPTER 2 - Goals and Policies**

This chapter lists goals and policies developed by the Task Force (as required by State law). This chapter also identifies the agencies responsible for implementing the

Countywide Siting Element, the implementation of tasks identified, and funding source for the administration of the document.

- **CHAPTER 3 - Existing Solid Waste Disposal Facilities**

This chapter identifies all existing permitted landfills and transformation facilities in Los Angeles County. The chapter also includes a series of tables and maps providing all essential information on each facility.

- **CHAPTER 4 - Current Disposal Rate and Assessment of Disposal Capacity Needs**

This chapter quantifies the current disposal rate, as well as projection of disposal needs during each year of the 15-year planning period. A number of scenarios have been analyzed in identifying when the County will experience a shortfall in permitted daily disposal capacity based on status quo, as well as other alternatives identified in the document.

- **CHAPTER 5 - Alternative Disposal Technologies**

This chapter describes existing and potential alternative solid waste disposal technologies. The chapter also describes a number of potential landfill capacity saving measures and the potential savings that may be realized through their implementation.

- **CHAPTER 6 - Facility Siting Criteria**

This chapter provides an overview of regulatory requirements for siting of solid waste disposal facilities. As required by State law, and in accordance with the California Integrated Waste Management Board's regulations, this chapter also includes the siting criteria for development of new landfills and transformation facilities, and expansion of existing facilities.

- **CHAPTER 7 - Proposed In-County Facility Location and Description**

This chapter identifies and provides information on areas in the County and/or cities which may be potentially suitable for development of landfill facilities. This chapter also identifies all existing facilities that could be expanded during the required planning period. The potential new sites identified are:

- Blind Canyon
- Elsmere Canyon

Facilities identified for expansion are:

- Antelope Valley Landfill
- Chiquita Canyon Landfill
- Lancaster Landfill
- Puente Hills Landfill
- Scholl Canyon Landfill
- Sunshine Canyon Landfill (City of Los Angeles and the unincorporated area)

- **CHAPTER 8 - General Plan Consistency**

This chapter provides information on the consistency, with the appropriate jurisdiction's General Plan, of each potential new landfill site and potential expansion of an existing site which was listed in Chapter 7.

- **CHAPTER 9 - Out-of-County Disposal Facilities**

This chapter identifies existing and proposed landfills in adjacent counties which may be available for use by jurisdictions in Los Angeles County.

- **CHAPTER 10 - Finding of Conformance**

This chapter describes how new facilities or expansion of existing facilities can obtain a Finding of Conformance with the Countywide Siting Element. This process will insure full compliance with the siting criteria, as well as other requirements which the Task Force may have.

**TABLE ES-3
SCENARIO A
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED LANDFILLS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,679
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-4
SCENARIO B
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND
ALTERNATIVE DAILY COVER CAPACITY SAVINGS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(2,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(2,269)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(1,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	2,042
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	3,946
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	4,372
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	4,830
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	17,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	17,664
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	24,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	24,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	24,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	25,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	25,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
- 3.- The remaining permitted disposal capacity at some of the Landfills was increased by 10% beginning 1/1/98, on the assumption that these facilities will fully utilize ADC materials.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-5
SCENARIO C
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
ASSUMING NO NEW OR EXPANDED IN-COUNTY LANDFILLS AND UTILIZATION OF
OUT-OF-COUNTY DISPOSAL FACILITIES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total L. A. Co. Disposal Need	Imported Waste	Waste Exports to Out-of County Landfills	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849	2,481	167	1,835	37,328	
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	2,400	2,000	1,977	33,708	(21,834)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,500	3,500	1,977	29,362	(4,720)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,000	3,500	1,977	26,797	(4,769)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	500	3,500	1,977	23,943	(4,972)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	0	3,500	1,977	21,353	(1,458)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	0	3,500	1,977	21,930	446
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	0	3,500	1,977	22,419	872
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	0	3,500	1,977	22,943	1,330
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	0	6,000	1,977	20,935	11,260
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	0	6,000	1,977	21,398	11,679
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	0	6,000	1,977	21,869	18,090
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	0	6,000	1,977	22,337	18,499
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	0	6,000	1,977	22,801	18,905
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	0	6,000	1,977	23,262	19,307
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	0	6,000	1,977	23,718	19,705

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.
- 3.- Import and Export quantities for 1996 and beyond are assumed.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of January 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

**TABLE ES-6
SCENARIO D
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF
ALL PROPOSED EXPANSIONS DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element**

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(10,058)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(9,554)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(9,128)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(8,670)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(8,240)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(7,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(7,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(7,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(6,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(6,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

TABLE ES-7, SUMMARY
SCENARIO E
DISPOSAL CAPACITY SHORTFALL ANALYSIS
UTILIZING EXISTING LANDFILLS, AND ASSUMING DEVELOPMENT OF ALL PROPOSED
EXPANSIONS AND PROPOSED NEW SITES DURING THE PLANNING PERIOD
Based on January 1, 1995 through December 31, 1995 six-day average tonnages and
assuming AB 939 diversion is fully implemented
Los Angeles County Countywide Siting Element

Year	Waste Generation Rate	Percent Diversion	Total Disposal Need	Maximum Daily Transformation Capacity	Landfill Disposal Need	Daily Disposal Capacity Shortfall (Excess)
	(tpd-6)		(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)	(tpd-6)
1995	49,133	25.00%	36,849			
1996	50,406	30.00%	35,285	1,977	33,308	(22,234)
1997	51,290	35.00%	33,339	1,977	31,362	(9,420)
1998	52,123	40.00%	31,274	1,977	29,297	(8,969)
1999	52,582	45.00%	28,920	1,977	26,943	(13,672)
2000	53,661	50.00%	26,830	1,977	24,853	(26,558)
2001	54,815	50.00%	27,407	1,977	25,430	(26,054)
2002	55,792	50.00%	27,896	1,977	25,919	(25,628)
2003	56,839	50.00%	28,420	1,977	26,443	(25,170)
2004	57,824	50.00%	28,912	1,977	26,935	(24,740)
2005	58,750	50.00%	29,375	1,977	27,398	(40,821)
2006	59,692	50.00%	29,846	1,977	27,869	(40,410)
2007	60,628	50.00%	30,314	1,977	28,337	(40,001)
2008	61,557	50.00%	30,778	1,977	28,801	(39,595)
2009	62,478	50.00%	31,239	1,977	29,262	(39,193)
2010	63,390	50.00%	31,695	1,977	29,718	(33,795)

ASSUMPTIONS:

- 1.- The waste Generation Rate was estimated using the CIWMB's adjustment methodology, utilizing population and economic projections available from the State Department of Finance and the Southern California Association of Governments.
- 2.- Diversion Rate 25% in 1995, increase to 50% by 2000 and thereafter.

NOTES:

- 1.- The 1995 Disposal Tonnage Rates are based on permitted daily capacity and on the average daily tonnages for the period of 1/1/95 to 12/31/95.
- 2.- "tpd-6": tons per day, 6 day per week average.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, February 1997.

Table ES-8

**SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL NEW LANDFILLS
AND POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING FACILITIES**

SITE/ LOCATION	OPERATOR	PROPOSED/ POTENTIAL DAILY DISPOSAL RATE	ESTIMATED DISPOSAL CAPACITY
POTENTIAL NEW CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Blind Canyon Ventura & Los Angeles Counties Unincorporated Areas	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	16,500 tpd-6	130 million tons
Elsmere Canyon County Unincorporated Area	BFI	16,500 tpd-6	80 million tons
POTENTIAL EXPANSIONS OF EXISTING CLASS III LANDFILLS			
Antelope Valley County Unincorporated Area	Arklin Brothers Enterprises, Inc.	1,800 tpd-7	6.4 million tons
Chiquita Canyon County Unincorporated Area	Laidlaw Waste Systems, Inc.	5,000 tpd-7	18.3 million tons
Lancaster County Unincorporated Area	Waste Management of Lancaster, Inc.	1,700 tpd-6	10.5 million tons
Puente Hills County Unincorporated Area	County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	12,000 tpd-6	37 million tons
Scholl Canyon City of Glendale	City of Glendale/County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County	3,400 tpd-6	6 million tons
Sunshine Canyon County Unincorporated Area & City of Los Angeles	BFI of California, Inc.	11,000 tpd-6	75 million tons

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, January 1997

Table ES-9
Summary of Existing and Proposed Out-of-County Landfills

Site/Location	Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Daily Disposal Rate	Estimated Disposal Capacity
Existing Out-of-County Landfills				
Bowerman ¹ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	6,675 tpd current 8,000 tpd max.	73 million tons
Butterfield Arizona	WMX	Yes	unlimited	44 million tons
Columbia Ridge Oregon	WMX	Yes	unlimited	60 million tons
Copper Mountain Arizona	Sanifill (USA Waste)	No	unlimited	20.7 million tons
East Carbon Utah	ECDC (Laidlaw)	Yes	unlimited	260 million tons
El Sobrante ² Riverside Co., CA	Western Waste Ind. (USA Waste)	No	4,000 tpd	8 million tons (108 million tons proposed)
Franconia ⁴ Arizona	WMX	Yes	unlimited	10 million tons
La Paz Arizona	La Paz County & BFI	Yes	unlimited	20 million tons (80 million tons proposed)
Lockwood Nevada	Refuse, Inc.	No	3,500 tpd start-up unlimited max.	200 million tons
Olinda/Olinda Alpha ¹ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	6,675 tpd current 8,000 tpd max.	41.2 million tons
Prima Deshecha ³ Orange Co., CA	Orange Co. Integrated Waste Mgmt. Dept.	No	4,000 tpd	46.3 million tons
Roosevelt Washington	Rabanco	Yes	unlimited	120 million tons
Simi Valley Ventura Co., CA	WMX	No	3,000 tpd	8.1 million tons
Toland Road ³ Ventura Co., CA	Ventura Regional Sanitation District	No	1,500 tpd	15 million tons

Notes:

¹Orange County has signed contracts with private waste haulers for the disposal of approximately 5,000 tpd of solid waste maximum from other counties in Orange County facilities.

²Of the 108 million ton proposed expansion, 40 percent of the daily and total waste capacity would be reserved for Riverside County, and the remaining 60 percent could be used to dispose of waste from areas outside Riverside County.

³Out-of-county waste is currently not accepted at this facility.

⁴Landfill is fully permitted but not yet built.

Table ES-9 (cont'd)
Summary of Existing and Proposed Out-of-County Landfills

Site/Location	Owner/Operator	Rail Access	Proposed Daily Disposal Rate	Estimated Disposal Capacity
Proposed Out-of-County Landfills				
Bolo Station San Bernardino Co., CA	RailCycle (WMX and Burlington Northern & Santa Fe Railway Co.)	Yes	21,000 tpd (3,000 tpd start-up)	430 million tons
Campo San Diego Co., CA	Campo Band of Mission Indians and Muht-Hei, Inc.; operator not known	Yes	3,000 tpd	28 million tons
Eagle Mountain Riverside Co., CA	Mine Reclamation Corp.	Yes	20,000 tpd	700 million tons
Mesquite Regional Imperial Co., CA	Western Waste Inds. (USA Waste), So. Pacific, Gold Fields Mining, Inc., & Arid Operations	Yes	20,000 tpd (4,000 tpd start-up)	624 million tons

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Programs Division, January 1997

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